

MAIL.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM



NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.
D. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have
admitted as Partner Mr. ALEXANDER
McGLASHAN BEATON, and the Business will
hereafter be conducted under the Style and
Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.
MR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBOCKE has
 this-day been admitted a Partner in
 our Firm.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
 Canton, July 1, 1866.

WE have this day established a Branch
of our Firm at Hongkong.
Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly
Bank of India.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE,
PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTELL
& Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their
several publications has been disposed of to
MR NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNIS; and the
Undersigned hereby gives notice that his
Interest and Responsibility in the Firm
ceases on the 1st July 1866.
EDWARD ANDREWS.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announce-
ment our business will be con-
ducted under the Style or Firm of A.
SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and
Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to
sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of **M.
JAMES ATKINSON** in our Firm ceased
on the 18th June 1866.
LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day re-established our
selves in Business, which we will
carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow.

Shanghai, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE,
MR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-
rized to sign our Firm in Yokohama

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch
of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr. George B. Thomas.

paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has
taken over the Business from that date.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

With Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN
to sign our Firm per procuracy.
BEHRE & CO.

Saigon, March 1, 1866. No. 111

NOTICE. No. 112
THE Interest and Responsibility of M
THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm
 under the 21st Decr. 1865. No. 113

ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co,
Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M
ELDRIDGE HALTON in our Firm ceases
on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PER
DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partn

on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.



THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 12th JULY, 1866.

DEATHS.

At the North Devon Barracks, Hongkong, on the 6th July, CHARLOTTE FRIDGEMAN, aged 39 years.
At Hongkong, on the 7th July, JOHN DUCKSON, Gunner, R.A., aged 26 years.
At the Murray Barracks, Hongkong, on the 9th July, ELLEN CLARKE, Child, 20th Regiment, aged 1 year and 6 months.
At Macao, on the 10th July, JOHANN EDUARD EMIL, Son of William Gardner, Hamburg Tavern, Queen's Road, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 25 days.
At the British Hotel, Hongkong, on the 11th July, ELIZA, Wife of Henry John Carr, aged 49 years.
At the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, on the 11th July, HENRY STOKES.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From our Overland Edition.)

Yokohama.—Convention between foreign powers and Japan.—The Shogun.—Collision between Russians and Japanese at Saghalien.—News from Nagasaki.—Peking.—Loss of Kansuh to China.—Banditti in the Northern frontier.—Small pox in Peking.—The weather.—The Nien-fai near Chingkiang.—Meeting at Hangchow.—Shanghai.—Unrest in Commercial circles.—The French concession.—Foghorn.—Hongkong.—Sentence of death passed on pirates.—Heavy storm on the 8th and 9th instants.—Action against the Commercial Bank.—Trade reports for China during 1865.

From Japan we have news to the 28th ultimo. The following paragraphs from the Northern papers contain all that is likely to interest our readers:—

YOKOHAMA. We have received advices from this port to the 28th instant, containing amongst other news a summary of the convention concluded on the 25th. ultimo, between the English, French, American, Dutch and Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is proof of the far greater liberality and intelligence of the Japanese than the Chinese government, that a system of bonded warehouses has been consented to, though the details have yet to be arranged. The system of monetary exchange is to be revised, and all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver exchanged value for value. Art. vii guarantees complete liberty to any Japanese subject to trade with foreigners, either in Japan, or abroad, subject in the latter case, to the grant of a passport under the proclamation recently issued by the Governor. The duty leviable on raw silk is fixed at 75 baos, and on tea at 3.50 per hundred catties. The negotiations between Chosin and the Tycoon are reported broken off; the former relying on the support of Satsuma. The Japan Times has the following comments on the present aspect of affairs:—

"The position of affairs in the South is without improvement. H. M. S. Cormorant arrived yesterday from Nagasaki, and by her we have news from Shimonoseki. Our informant, who has lately been at that port for some time, reports that Chosin, considering the demands of the Shogun absurd (the cession of a large part of his territory and his own disgrace) has definitely and positively refused them, and is perfectly ready to maintain his position by force of arms. He is, it is now well known, supported by Satsuma. The following document, purporting to be addressed by that Prince to the Shogun, has been placed in our hands, and though we cannot vouch for its authenticity, the source from which we obtain it renders it difficult for us entirely to discredit it. It runs thus:—

"Some years ago, on the occasion of a bad harvest in my dominions, I borrowed 3,000,000 bags of supplementary rice, (or rice to supplement my wants) from Matsudaira Daigen no Daibu (Chosin). The said person has now fallen under Imperial (your) displeasure and must suffer much inconvenience. I wish, therefore, to purchase, in all ports and harbours, and convenient places, 3,000,000 bags of rice to return his kindness with. This report is therefore made."

"We do not in the least degree believe that Satsuma ever borrowed the above-mentioned rice, but the document is interesting as a specimen of Japanese diplomacy. The Shogun has already paid a million and a half of dollars as a penalty for the fault of Chosin in firing on foreign ships in the Straits of Shimonoseki; it would be heaping Pelion on Ossa if he were now to allow himself to be taken in by this shallow artifice, and permit Satsuma to provision the Prince of Nagato with rice purchased at his enemy's ports."

"HAKODATI.—Reports have been received from this port of a collision between the Japanese and Russians, at Saghalien; in which several of the latter were killed. It appears that a sledging party of Japanese were carried by the crew of their dogs into a Russian encampment. The troops began to beat the intruders, and the latter drew their swords and killed five of their adversaries."

"From NAGASAKI we learn that the steamer *Ottento-sama* has been sold to the Japanese for \$50,000—it is reported, to Chosin. If so, some ill-feeling is likely

to be caused, as he is at war with the Tycoon, and to sell him vessels is clearly to afford him aid. The *Higo* has also been sold for \$40,000, but our correspondent does not give us the name of the buyer. The *Yeddo* is also reported to have been sold. Exchange is at the rate of 3 itz. for \$1. Rice \$5½ per picul at Canton House and about 4 tempas a catty in the town. Our correspondent suggests that the import of rice from China would prove remunerative if it were retained in Nagasaki, instead of being disposed of in a lump."

By private letters from Peking we learn that matters in the North are in a very disturbed state. Our correspondent says:—Kansuh is apparently hopelessly lost to China and a Mahomedan rule is established there. Brigandage continues rife in Manchuria, and Wen Seang with his disciplined troops has gained no great success. The rebels are well mounted, and flit about amongst the hills, keeping out of his way, and creating the greatest confusion in that part of the empire. The Mongolian frontier especially towards Ku-pai K'on is also infested by banditti which renders travelling in that part of the country extremely unsafe."

We regret to learn by the same advices that small pox is prevalent in Peking. One European, viz., Mr. Henning, Student Interpreter at the Russian Legation had died of it. No other deaths amongst the foreign residents are recorded.

The weather in Peking has been extremely warm; the thermometer ranging about 100 Fahrenheit.

From the North-China Daily News we learn that there are fresh disturbances at Nanking. The Nienfei have assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of this province, and are even said to have penetrated within sixty miles of the northern bank of the Yangtze, opposite Chinkiang. This, if it be correct, is a rather serious announcement, as it implies their presence in the heart of the salt districts. It had been considered that Li-hungchang, with his disciplined troops, possessed sufficient force to crush any rebel army that could assemble against him, and that, though much damage might have been done before the arrival of his troops at the scene of action, their success was certain. The event however has not justified these anticipations. Whether well or ill disciplined, his troops are commanded by men who are utterly ignorant of the simplest word of command, and the defeat which they have incurred was, under these circumstances, inevitable. They have lost several guns and a large number of Enfield rifles; the prestige of the rebels has advanced correspondingly, and the confidence of the population in their protectors has been shaken.

A mutiny is spoken of among the garrison at Hangchow, on the plea, of course, of arrears of pay. The disaffected troops have either been sent, or gone of their own accord, to Ningpo, where they have been guilty of many excesses, causing infinite annoyance to the inhabitants and anxiety to the officials.

From Shanghai itself there is no very important news. The following paragraphs from the *Overland Herald Market Report* may interest some of our readers:—

"Rumours of unfavourable advices to a later date than those brought by the Mail received at Chefoo via Kiachta, continue to create uneasiness, though they are not credited. The establishment of the Indo-European and Kiachta lines of telegraph, enables the receipt of so late advices, that the intelligence brought by the papers is always far in arrears. In effect, details of the numerous minor failures which the suspension of the banks and large houses named must have caused, have yet to arrive; the names of the principals only are given in the *London and China Express* of the 17th May. The suspension of the Commercial Bank and the announced determination to wind it up, must of course cause some distress. The instructions however are, we learn, not to press realisation and this wise order will no doubt prove advantageous to the bank's estate and modify the inconvenience which the sudden suspension, here as well as elsewhere, cannot fail to create."

The collection of the taxes on the French concession to which, as we mentioned in our last issue, the Chinese so strongly object, has been suspended until further date regarding them can be arrived at. The blame for the recent deadlock is thrown on Mr. ORTMAN, the late Secretary, on whose assurance that the Chinese were delighted at the anticipation of the coming imports, the Council seem to have relied; whereas no steps, apparently, had been taken to ascertain their feelings on the subject, or to forewarn them of the intended measure. The consequence was that an exaggerated impression of the tax got abroad, and all the shopkeepers in the settlement, conceiving themselves menaced, combined to resist payment. They of course gained their object; the taxes have been temporarily abandoned, and the excitement has been partially allayed. The Council have however determined to make a new arrangement, with a view to their

re-imposition on a more equitable basis. We cannot but think it would be better to leave the recusants alone, for a while. A visit by the municipal officers so immediately after the late fracas, will renew an excitement which should be allowed to completely subside before any further steps are taken.

From Foochow there is no news. 147,000 piculs of Tea had been exported up to the 23d June.

The chief matters of local interest at Hongkong have been the sentences of death passed upon the five pirates identified as concerned in the late attack upon the *Carl and Cesar*. A typhoon of which the outer edge apparently passed over Hongkong took place on the 6th and 7th instants doing however no considerable damage. A few ships off the port were dismantled and fears are entertained for the safety of others. The centre of the typhoon is supposed to have been about 250 miles to the Southward of Hongkong.

Messrs Bourjain Hubner and other firms have commenced actions against the Commercial Bank. Such a course may be justifiable but it is generally looked upon as damaging to their own as well as other interests, as the estate will thereby be probably made bankrupt which will be ruinous to all parties. His Lordship reserved his decision in the case till yesterday. It is favourable to the plaintiffs but few will regret to see them suffer by their own folly after it has been made clear that the wisest policy was to wait till the arrival of the news per next mail.

In reviewing the "Reports on the Trade at the Ports in China open by treaty to Foreign trade, for the year 1865," we propose discussing, first, each item *separatim*, as laid down in the table of contents. In adopting this course we believe that simplicity of arrangement will be combined with facility of reference; and if, after tracing effects, we proceed to develop their causes, it is to be hoped that the conclusions at which we arrive may be found of material service to the majority of our readers.

First in order then, in accordance with our plan, we take the "Extract from the Inspector General's Despatch No. 123, to the Tsung-lee Yamen." From this we learn that since 1861—when only three offices of Customs had been placed under the supervision of Commissioners—the system has been extended to each of the Treaty Ports, with the exception of Keungchow and Nanking, and there are now fourteen establishments under the direction of the Inspectorate, employing some three hundred and ninety Europeans of various nationalities, and nearly a thousand Chinese.

The further paragraphs in Mr. HARR's introduction we will take into consideration when discussing the various articles to which each separate clause refers.

Let us now examine Statements I., II., and III.; pages 7, 10, and 11. Statement I. shows us that during the first year, from 1st October 1860 to 30th June 1861, there are four ports only open, viz.—Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, and Ningpo. We will follow these ports through the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of their career. Commencing with Shanghai, therefore, (office established in 1854), we find that the total of Import and Export amounted, during the first year 1861, to Tls. 1,170,126; that this had increased during the second year, 1862, to Tls. 3,296,243; in the third year, 1863, to Tls. 3,297,719; in the fourth year, 1864, it decreased to Tls. 2,119,944; and in the fifth year, 1865, was further reduced to Tls. 2,062,213. The total of Import and Export for Canton amounted during the same periods to—1861 Tls. 1,072,902; for 1862 to 1,152,702; for 1863 to 1,189,523; and in 1864 a decrease occurred, the amount being Tls. 798,674; in 1865 there was a further reduction, the sum being Tls. 701,816. Swatow, in 1861 realised Tls. 143,470; in 1862, Tls. 223,082; in 1863, Tls. 322,932; in 1864, Tls. 343,827; and in 1865, a decrease was apparent, though not to a great extent, the amount being Tls. 337,404. Ningpo showed in 1861, Tls. 145,264; in 1862, Tls. 263,862; in 1863, a decrease to Tls. 215,611; in 1864, a rise to Tls. 379,063; and in 1865, a slight fall from the previous years, Tls. 375,202.

It will thus be seen that the Shanghai trade increased from 1861 to 1862, to the extent of Tls. 2,126,117; from 1862 to 1863, to the extent of Tls. 1,476, upon the previous year, being an improvement of Tls. 2,127,593 upon 1861.

From 1863 to 1864, there was a diminution of receipts, the total amount realising only Tls. 2,119,944. This was an

increase on the first year of Tls. 949,818; but a decrease on 1862 of Tls. 1,176,299; and on 1863 of Tls. 1,177,775. In 1865 the value was only Tls. 2,062,213; being an increase on the first year of Tls. 892,087; and a reduction on the third, and fourth years, respectively, of Tls. 1,234,030 and Tls. 57,731.

With reference to Canton, it will be seen that from 1861 to 1862, there was an increase of Tls. 80,200; from 1862 to 1863, a further increase of Tls. 116,621, on 1861, and of Tls. 36,821, on 1862. From 1863 to 1864 the amount was reduced to Tls. 798,674, being less by Tls. 274,228 than 1861; Tls. 354,028 than 1862; and Tls. 390,849 than 1863. From 1864 to 1865, a still further diminution is observable, the sum realised being only Tls. 701,816; showing a decrease on 1861, of Tls. 371,086; on 1862 of Tls. 450,886; on 1863 of Tls. 487,707; and on 1864 of Tls. 96,858.

Swatow evinces a steady progression during the whole period, with the exception of the last year, when the receipts are only less by a small amount than those for 1864. The increase from 1861 to 1862 was Tls. 79,612; from 1862 to 1863, Tls. 99,850; from 1863 to 1864, Tls. 20,395; and the decrease in 1865 only Tls. 5,923, being an actual increase over 1861 of Tls. 193,934.

Ningpo displays consistent advancement with the exceptions of the third and last periods, when the falling off is too insignificant to call for much comment. In 1862 the customs revenue increased upon that of 1861 to the extent of Tls. 118,598; in 1863 it subsided to the amount of Tls. 48,251; in 1864 it rose to Tls. 379,063, being Tls. 232,799 over that of 1861; Tls. 115,201 over that of 1862; and Tls. 163,452 over that of 1863. In 1865 it became slightly reduced, realising only Tls. 375,202; but this, though a falling off from the previous year of Tls. 3,861, is still a considerable and satisfactory increase upon the amounts collected at this Port during the previous periods.

(To be continued.)

"HONOR to whom honor is due" should always be rendered; and we publish with no small pleasure the following notice promulgated by the district Magistrate of Foochow. Such a man would be invaluable in this colony. Did he reside here his rest would be broken and his peace would be marred by the reflections that the roads at Macao are actually far ahead of those in our own little island in the matter of freedom from nuisances. "Comparisons are odorous" says Mrs. PARTINGTON, and so far as Hongkong goes in this matter her blunder is appropos.

Chin, Min District Magistrate notifies as follows:—

It is one of the standing regulations that the streets and lanes about the place must be kept clean and in good order, besides that the houses in Foochow are very closely packed together, and the public street already crowded to excess; in spite of this, however, there are certain vagabonds who are in the habit of erecting stalls, and piling up accumulations of rubbish at every crossing and narrow part of the road, so that it is almost impossible to go in or out of the city without brushing up against and obstructing the thoroughfare by hanging their brooms, shoes, and dirty under-linen across the road to dry, and by this means greatly inconvenience officials in chairs or on horseback on their way through the city; such proceedings are moreover positively nuisances.

The District Magistrate therefore feels it his duty, while directing the local constable to publish his order on the subject, to issue at the same time the present stringent Notification, and he expects people of all classes will fully understand that the streets must by law be kept clean and in good order, that stalls cannot be erected, rubbish accumulated or trunks established, and that people will not be permitted to do as they please with regard to hanging out their clothes to dry in the lanes and alleys, and so, by obstructing the highway, interfere with the traffic in and out of the city. After this Notification has been published, it will be the duty of the several constables to impregnate at once any one infringing the law in this respect, when he will be arrested and punished with the utmost severity. If the constables dare to connive at any offence of the kind, and thus originate a disturbance, they will be equally liable to punishment.

Let everyone therefore obey with awe the special injunctions contained in the foregoing Notification.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From our Overland Edition.)

The P. & O. steamer *Delaware* from Bombay with dates to the 15th, Galle 21st, Penang 26th, and Singapore the 28th June, arrived in Hongkong on the 4th instant. She brought the European mail of the 26th May, and London telegrams to 12th June.

YOKOHAMA, 27th JUNE.

About 500 bales go forward to Europe on Japanese account. The settlements for the season 1865-66 are 11,592 bales, against 16,531 bales the previous season. There are about 3,000 bales in Yedo, and 1,000 bales on our own market, remaining in stock.

About 750 piculs of Tea had been settled since the last report, principally consisting of the New Season's crop. The prices for medium to fine kinds ranging from \$1 to 33.

Exports from 1st January, 1866, 196,800 lbs. 1865, 3,283,000 lbs. Stock, 2,500 piculs. Imports.—T. R. Cambrics, 1,250 piculs. Hosiery, 2,000 piculs. Medium Cloths, 26 piculs. Camlets, 2,000 piculs. Lustrous—Plain and Figured, 10 piculs. Exchange.—Private Bills on London, 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7½d. for six months' sight.

KURLANG, JULY 2d 1866.

Black Teas.—After the departure of the last mail, buyers held off the market, but since then, owing to the eagerness of holders, considerable purchases have been made, at a reduction of 1s. 4 upon last mail's rates. For the last four days, however, buyers have kept out of the market, in consequence of the very unfavorable advices received.

Quotations were—Ningchows, common to fair, Tls. 25.5 to 31; Hollows, fair, Tls. 24. Export from 1st January to 30th June, 1866, 45,772 packages. Do, 1865, 7,549.

Stock, 4,000 packages. Increase, 1866, 38,223. Green Teas.—There has been only one small chop of Kinkung-picked Tea shipped since the last report, and beyond this nothing has been done.

First arrivals are looked for towards the end of August. Exchange.—The French Mail arrived, so much uneasiness prevailed that little was done except in documentary paper. The advices have restored cheerfulness, and a fair business has been done to-day, though many sellers are holding off for lower rates. Closing prices were—Bank Rate, 6 months' 6s. 2½d. nominal. First Class Credits 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 4½d. second business. Documentary Paper, 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d. (to Hongkong). Banks, on demand, 27½ per cent. Private 15 days' sight, 28½ per cent. discount. On Calcutta and Bombay 3 days' sight, Rupees 297, quite nominal.

Bullion, &c.—Mexican Dollars Tls. 71.75 per 100. Carolus Dollars (No. 1) Tls. 71.45 per 100. Silver, 17½. Tls. 114.10 per 100. Gold Bars (Peking) Tls. 161.50 per 100. Taela Shanghai weight. Copper Cash, 1,450 per Tael.

Freights.—The "City of Aberdeen" had to lower her rate to 24, at which the "Burdon" filed, but the current price for Teas for London is now 24. There are fourteen ships loading here, and one in Hankow at 26. The "Highflyer" has been released here and is under dispatch. The "Trebolgan" is still up for Liverpool at £2.10s. for Co. ton.

Arrivals.—From London—"Helen Nicholson" and "Westminster". From London—"City of Aberdeen" and "Burdon". From Hankow—"Hong Hui", "Sir Lancelot", "Fire Queen" and "Gossamer". Vessels on the berth.—For London—"Cidrella", "Fu-yama", "Pak-yong", "Hilman", "Coral Nymph", "Columbia", "John R. Waverley", "Gull", "Star of China", "Vigil", "Antipodes", "Helen Nicholson", "Landoway" and "Petersborough". For Liverpool—"Trebolgan". At Hankow for London—"Lauderdale". Under dispatch to London—"Highflyer" and "Napoleon III".

HANKOW, 30th JUNE, 1866. Exports.—On arrival of the English Mail the price of 25th April did not have the effect of reducing prices. For a few days buyers held off, but a slight concession on the part of Teamen led to an active demand, and a good business is reported at about previous quotations. Medium and fine goods have been chiefly selected, and first crop Teas with quality were nearly exhausted. The second crop Oopacks were expected in about a week. Five ships had been despatched for London, leaving only the "Lauderdale" on the berth at 26.

Settlements for the fortnight were 39,100 chests at the following prices:—Common to fair, 10 to 12½ per picul; sterling, per lb. 1s. 6d. to 2s. Oopacks, fair to fine, Tls. 26 to 35½ per picul; sterling, per lb. 1s. 9½d. to 2s. Arrivals, 1866, 185,000 chests; 1865, 128,100 chests. Settlements, 1866, 169,000 chests; 1865, 110,000 chests. Stock, 1866, 16,000 chests; 1865, 17,000 chests. Imports.—Shirtings.—Grey, 17,000 chests. White, 1,100 pieces, 1-Cloths 13, 22 pieces, Grey Drills 2,921 pieces, Spots and Stripes white, 950 pieces, Dyed 8,000 pieces, Dyed Damasks 2,000 pieces, T. R. Cambrics 482 pieces, China 12,300 pieces, Velvets 1,492 pieces, Velveteens 2,800 pieces, Lanes and Mullins 984 pieces, Cotton Handkerchiefs 2,800 dozen, Long Kils 9,152 pieces, Spanish Stripes 2,338 pieces, Flats and Medium Cloths 1,500 pieces, Camlets 3,139 pieces, Lastings 1,200 pieces, Lasts imitation 140 pieces, Lustrous, plain and figured, 5,704 pieces, Sugar beens 12,300 pieces, white 5,549 pieces, Seaweed, 6,322 pieces, pills, white 2,300 pieces, Iron Nail Rod and Bar 844 pieces, Tin 298 pieces, Lead 1,657 piculs, Pepper black 1,059 piculs.

SHANGHAI, JULY 5th 1866.

Imports.—On arrival of the English Mail the price of Shirtings fell and there were no buyers, but within the last few days the dealers have been buying largely for the Northern ports, and the price of 6½ Greys has advanced to Tls. 3.80 to 3.90. Long Elks have been bought largely and are 8 mace higher. Velvets also show an improvement. There is no advance in Camlets and Spanish Stripes, and Metals are neglected.

Deliveries from 20th June to 3rd July, 1866.

Shirtings.—Grey.—7 lbs. Tls. 2.40 to 2.40; 8 lbs. 4 oz. to 8 lbs. 8 oz. Tls. 2.55 to 2.65; 8 lbs. Tls. 2.8 to 3; 8 lbs. 8 oz. to 8 lbs. 12 oz. Tls. 2.95 to 3.20; 9 lbs. 4 oz. to 9 lbs. 12 oz. Tls. 3.35 to 4.50. Deliveries 2,060 pieces. White.—5½ to 9½ read, Tls. 2.55 to 2.65; 6½ to 9½ read, Tls. 2.7 to 2.8; 6½ to 9½ read, Tls. 2.8 to 2.9; 6½ to 9½ read, Tls. 3.10 to 3.20. Deliveries 1,400 pieces.

T-Cloths.—6 lbs. to 6 lbs. 4 oz. Tls. 2.5 to 2.7; 6 lbs. 8 oz. to 7 lbs. Tls. 2.5 to 3.10 in 8 lbs. Tls. 3.4 to 3.7. Deliveries 2,800 pieces. No stock.

Spot Shirts.—White, Tls. 8.50 to 8.60. Deliveries 110 pieces. Dyed, Tls. 3.50 to 4.00. Deliveries 500 pieces.

Broccades.—White, Tls. 3.8 to 4. Dyed, Tls. 4 to 4.1.

Dyed Damasks.—Tls. 6 to 7.

Chintzes.—Tls. 1.5 to 2.7. Deliveries 1,400 pieces.

Handkerchiefs.—Blue, Tls. 0.75 to 0.80. Brown, Tls. 0.70 per dozen. Deliveries 100 dozen.

Camlets.—8 lbs. Tls. 15.25 to 15.50. 8 S, Tls. 14.75 to 15. Deliveries 170 pieces.

Lastings.—Tls. 13 to 14. Cape, Tls. 8 to 10.6.

Deliveries 100 pieces.

Long Elks.—HH Scarlet, Tls. 7.35 to 8. Asorted, Tls. 7.2 to 7.4. Deliveries 180 pieces.

Spanish Stripes.—Tls. 0.68 to 0.85. Deliveries 180 pieces.

Figured Orleans.—Tls. 5.2 to 6.5.

Velvets and Velveteens.—Black, 1 inch, Tls. 0.15 to 0.17. 22 inches, Tls. 0.2 to 0.22. Blue, Tls. 0.21 to 0.23.

Metals have been dull of sale, and a decline has taken place in most kinds.

Coals.—The Coal market is decidedly lower. Sales from ship have been—North Welsh Coals, at Tls. 11 per ton; Australian, at Tls. 0.75 to 0.85 per ton; 4 of Cardiff and American Anthracite, no sales have been made. Arrivals since 21st ultimo have been—2,063 tons from Great Britain, 565 tons from America, and 2,262 tons from Australia, in all 5,782 tons.

Sugar.—Canton, White, Tls. 5.3 to 7.3; Brown, Tls. 5.5 to 4. Any, Tls. 3.7 to 3.8. Swatow, Tls. 4.1. Formosa, Tls. 4.2. Manila, Tls. 3.4 to 3.5. Rice.—Bengal, Cargo grades, Tls. 1.7; Superior, Tls. 2 to 2.15.

Straits Produce.—Rattans, Tls. 3.5 to 4. Sapandul, Siam, Tls. 2 to 2.8; Manila, Tls. 1.4 to 1.8. Andalus, Malabar, Tls. 1.1 to 1.4. Siam, Tls. 1.2, Pepper, Black, Tls. 6; White, Tls. 3.7. Cloves, Tls. 3.5.

Opium.—Malwa.—The market has been in an inanimate state during the greater part of the fortnight, but enquiry has improved lately, and fair sales have been made, although July half has been rejected as inferior. Prices have ranged from Tls. 510 to 525, the latter rate being at present procurable for Opium of fair quality, while first class old drug of which there is a small stock is saleable at Tls. 545.

Puna.—A good business has been done in this description and deliveries for the fortnight exceed

those of Malwa. Rates have been as low as Tls. 340 for old drug, but in the face of a steady enquiry have advanced to our quotations at which holders are firm. Transactions have been almost entirely in old Puna. We quote:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing rates.
Malwa, Old	525	510	515
New	525	510	515
Patna, Old	420	410	420
New	410	340	410
Malwa, Patna	410		410

Arrivals from 20th June to 4th July, 1866, 426 chests, 1,338 piculs.

Deliveries do. 525, 672, 1,197.

Stocks do. 4,731, 1,199, 5,840.

Exports.—Black Teas.—There is a very limited business in report for the fortnight, buyers having held off for the French Mail advices which did not arrive until 3rd instant. The market on Saturday yet to be said to have fairly opened, the only settlements being one chop of fair Oomai at Tls. 25, 2 chops of flavoury Huiow (Kaisow kind) at Tls. 28 to 34, and a small parcel of fine Ningchow at Tls. 38½—prices which lay down the Teas at about their London value. The above shows a very heavy loss on Hankow crop. There has been more disposition to operate to-day, and several offers at the equivalent of 10 mace rates are likely to be accepted. Arrivals have been numerous, but a large quantity of Teas will probably be shipped on owner's account rather than be sacrificed.

Settlements with Reshipments from Hankow, from 1st June to date, 47,600 chests against 24,100 chests last year.

Green Teas.—Supply of Pingyao is beginning to arrive and must be of three chops were yesterday placed on the market. High prices are demanded, but it remains to be seen what opening rates will be. As far as we have yet examined, the make and color of the Teas are not at all good, but the liquors are pale, sweet, and strong. The stock of old Teas shipped. The stock of 1,000 half chests of old Teas remains on offer, and about 3,000 half chests of Pingyao.

Silk.—About 300 bales China have been purchased on this market since the departure of the last mail, which, with the addition of about 120 bales received from the country on European account, and 194 bales from Japan, make up the settlements for the fortnight to about 4,500 bales. Prices

Rates have been as low as this. The face of a steady enquiry for quotations at which holders of bills have been almost entirely taken away.

Highest. Lowest. Closing rates.

100	52.5	51.0	52.5
420	34.0	34.0	34.0
410	34.0	34.0	34.0
Malva	Patna	Total	
392 chs	426 chs	1,310 chs	
525	672	1,197	
4,731	1,109	5,840	

Back Teas.—There is a very limited stock for the month, buyers having been slow to move at about their usual rate. The market on some of the finer teas is very quiet, but a large quantity of Teas shipped on owner's account rather than here.

30 chests as above; Reshipments, Stock 40,000 chests.

Supplies of Pungency are beginning to be scarce. High prices are demanded, but the market is not so much as yesterday. High prices are demanded, but the market is not so much as yesterday.

200 boxes China have been purchased since the departure of the last ship in the addition of about 1,000 boxes in country on European account, and Japan, make up the settlements for about 1,500 boxes. Prices have been 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2, 39 1/2 to 40 1/2, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2, 41 1/2 to 42 1/2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2, 43 1/2 to 44 1/2, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2, 45 1/2 to 46 1/2, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2, 47 1/2 to 48 1/2, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2, 51 1/2 to 52 1/2, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2, 53 1/2 to 54 1/2, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2, 55 1/2 to 56 1/2, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2, 57 1/2 to 58 1/2, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2, 61 1/2 to 62 1/2, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2, 63 1/2 to 64 1/2, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2, 68 1/2 to 69 1/2, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2, 73 1/2 to 74 1/2, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2, 75 1/2 to 76 1/2, 76 1/2 to 77 1/2, 77 1/2 to 78 1/2, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2, 79 1/2 to 80 1/2, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2, 83 1/2 to 84 1/2, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2, 86 1/2 to 87 1/2, 87 1/2 to 88 1/2, 88 1/2 to 89 1/2, 89 1/2 to 90 1/2, 90 1/2 to 91 1/2, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2, 93 1/2 to 94 1/2, 94 1/2 to 95 1/2, 95 1/2 to 96 1/2, 96 1/2 to 97 1/2, 97 1/2 to 98 1/2, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2, 99 1/2 to 100 1/2, 100 1/2 to 101 1/2, 101 1/2 to 102 1/2, 102 1/2 to 103 1/2, 103 1/2 to 104 1/2, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2, 105 1/2 to 106 1/2, 106 1/2 to 107 1/2, 107 1/2 to 108 1/2, 108 1/2 to 109 1/2, 109 1/2 to 110 1/2, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2, 111 1/2 to 112 1/2, 112 1/2 to 113 1/2, 113 1/2 to 114 1/2, 114 1/2 to 115 1/2, 115 1/2 to 116 1/2, 116 1/2 to 117 1/2, 117 1/2 to 118 1/2, 118 1/2 to 119 1/2, 119 1/2 to 120 1/2, 120 1/2 to 121 1/2, 121 1/2 to 122 1/2, 122 1/2 to 123 1/2, 123 1/2 to 124 1/2, 124 1/2 to 125 1/2, 125 1/2 to 126 1/2, 126 1/2 to 127 1/2, 127 1/2 to 128 1/2, 128 1/2 to 129 1/2, 129 1/2 to 130 1/2, 130 1/2 to 131 1/2, 131 1/2 to 132 1/2, 132 1/2 to 133 1/2, 133 1/2 to 134 1/2, 134 1/2 to 135 1/2, 135 1/2 to 136 1/2, 136 1/2 to 137 1/2, 137 1/2 to 138 1/2, 138 1/2 to 139 1/2, 139 1/2 to 140 1/2, 140 1/2 to 141 1/2, 141 1/2 to 142 1/2, 142 1/2 to 143 1/2, 143 1/2 to 144 1/2, 144 1/2 to 145 1/2, 145 1/2 to 146 1/2, 146 1/2 to 147 1/2, 147 1/2 to 148 1/2, 148 1/2 to 149 1/2, 149 1/2 to 150 1/2, 150 1/2 to 151 1/2, 151 1/2 to 152 1/2, 152 1/2 to 153 1/2, 153 1/2 to 154 1/2, 154 1/2 to 155 1/2, 155 1/2 to 156 1/2, 156 1/2 to 157 1/2, 157 1/2 to 158 1/2, 158 1/2 to 159 1/2, 159 1/2 to 160 1/2, 160 1/2 to 161 1/2, 161 1/2 to 162 1/2, 162 1/2 to 163 1/2, 163 1/2 to 164 1/2, 164 1/2 to 165 1/2, 165 1/2 to 166 1/2, 166 1/2 to 167 1/2, 167 1/2 to 168 1/2, 168 1/2 to 169 1/2, 169 1/2 to 170 1/2, 170 1/2 to 171 1/2, 171 1/2 to 172 1/2, 172 1/2 to 173 1/2, 173 1/2 to 174 1/2, 174 1/2 to 175 1/2, 175 1/2 to 176 1/2, 176 1/2 to 177 1/2, 177 1/2 to 178 1/2, 178 1/2 to 179 1/2, 179 1/2 to 180 1/2, 180 1/2 to 181 1/2, 181 1/2 to 182 1/2, 182 1/2 to 183 1/2, 183 1/2 to 184 1/2, 184 1/2 to 185 1/2, 185 1/2 to 186 1/2, 186 1/2 to 187 1/2, 187 1/2 to 188 1/2, 188 1/2 to 189 1/2, 189 1/2 to 190 1/2, 190 1/2 to 191 1/2, 191 1/2 to 192 1/2, 192 1/2 to 193 1/2, 193 1/2 to 194 1/2, 194 1/2 to 195 1/2, 195 1/2 to 196 1/2, 196 1/2 to 197 1/2, 197 1/2 to 198 1/2, 198 1/2 to 199 1/2, 199 1/2 to 200 1/2, 200 1/2 to 201 1/2, 201 1/2 to 202 1/2, 202 1/2 to 203 1/2, 203 1/2 to 204 1/2, 204 1/2 to 205 1/2, 205 1/2 to 206 1/2, 206 1/2 to 207 1/2, 207 1/2 to 208 1/2, 208 1/2 to 209 1/2, 209 1/2 to 210 1/2, 210 1/2 to 211 1/2, 211 1/2 to 212 1/2, 212 1/2 to 213 1/2, 213 1/2 to 214 1/2, 214 1/2 to 215 1/2, 215 1/2 to 216 1/2, 216 1/2 to 217 1/2, 217 1/2 to 218 1/2, 218 1/2 to 219 1/2, 219 1/2 to 220 1/2, 220 1/2 to 221 1/2, 221 1/2 to 222 1/2, 222 1/2 to 223 1/2, 223 1/2 to 224 1/2, 224 1/2 to 225 1/2, 225 1/2 to 226 1/2, 226 1/2 to 227 1/2, 227 1/2 to 228 1/2, 228 1/2 to 229 1/2, 229 1/2 to 230 1/2, 230 1/2 to 231 1/2, 231 1/2 to 232 1/2, 232 1/2 to 233 1/2, 233 1/2 to 234 1/2, 234 1/2 to 235 1/2, 235 1/2 to 236 1/2, 236 1/2 to 237 1/2, 237 1/2 to 238 1/2, 238 1/2 to 239 1/2, 239 1/2 to 240 1/2, 240 1/2 to 241 1/2, 241 1/2 to 242 1/2, 242 1/2 to 243 1/2, 243 1/2 to 244 1/2, 244 1/2 to 245 1/2, 245 1/2 to 246 1/2, 246 1/2 to 247 1/2, 247 1/2 to 248 1/2, 248 1/2 to 249 1/2, 249 1/2 to 250 1/2, 250 1/2 to 251 1/2, 251 1/2 to 252 1/2, 252 1/2 to 253 1/2, 253 1/2 to 254 1/2, 254 1/2 to 255 1/2, 255 1/2 to 256 1/2, 256 1/2 to 257 1/2, 257 1/2 to 258 1/2, 258 1/2 to 259 1/2, 259 1/2 to 260 1/2, 260 1/2 to 261 1/2, 261 1/2 to 262 1/2, 262 1/2 to 263 1/2, 263 1/2 to 264 1/2, 264 1/2 to 265 1/2, 265 1/2 to 266 1/2, 266 1/2 to 267 1/2, 267 1/2 to 268 1/2, 268 1/2 to 269 1/2, 269 1/2 to 270 1/2, 270 1/2 to 271 1/2, 271 1/2 to 272 1/2, 272 1/2 to 273 1/2, 273 1/2 to 274 1/2, 274 1/2 to 275 1/2, 275 1/2 to 276 1/2, 276 1/2 to 277 1/2, 277 1/2 to 278 1/2, 278 1/2 to 279 1/2, 279 1/2 to 280 1/2, 280 1/2 to 281 1/2, 281 1/2 to 282 1/2, 282 1/2 to 283 1/2, 283 1/2 to 284 1/2, 284 1/2 to 285 1/2, 285 1/2 to 286 1/2, 286 1/2 to 287 1/2, 287 1/2 to 288 1/2, 288 1/2 to 289 1/2, 289 1/2 to 290 1/2, 290 1/2 to 291 1/2, 291 1/2 to 292 1/2, 292 1/2 to 293 1/2, 293 1/2 to 294 1/2, 294 1/2 to 295 1/2, 295 1/2 to 296 1/2, 296 1/2 to 297 1/2, 297 1/2 to 298 1/2, 298 1/2 to 299 1/2, 299 1/2 to 300 1/2, 300 1/2 to 301 1/2, 301 1/2 to 302 1/2, 302 1/2 to 303 1/2, 303 1/2 to 304 1/2, 304 1/2 to 305 1/2, 305 1/2 to 306 1/2, 306 1/2 to 307 1/2, 307 1/2 to 308 1/2, 308 1/2 to 309 1/2, 309 1/2 to 310 1/2, 310 1/2 to 311 1/2, 311 1/2 to 312 1/2, 312 1/2 to 313 1/2, 313 1/2 to 314 1/2, 314 1/2 to 315 1/2, 315 1/2 to 316 1/2, 316 1/2 to 317 1/2, 317 1/2 to 318 1/2, 318 1/2 to 319 1/2, 319 1/2 to 320 1/2, 320 1/2 to 321 1/2, 321 1/2 to 322 1/2, 322 1/2 to 323 1/2, 323 1/2 to 324 1/2, 324 1/2 to 325 1/2, 325 1/2 to 326 1/2, 326 1/2 to 327 1/2, 327 1/2 to 328 1/2, 328 1/2 to 329 1/2, 329 1/2 to 330 1/2, 330 1/2 to 331 1/2, 331 1/2 to 332 1/2, 332 1/2 to 333 1/2, 333 1/2 to 334 1/2, 334 1/2 to 335 1/2, 335 1/2 to 336 1/2, 336 1/2 to 337 1/2, 337 1/2 to 338 1/2, 338 1/2 to 339 1/2, 339 1/2 to 340 1/2, 340 1/2 to 341 1/2, 341 1/2 to 342 1/2, 342 1/2 to 343 1/2, 343 1/2 to 344 1/2, 344 1/2 to 345 1/2, 345 1/2 to 346 1/2, 346 1/2 to 347 1/2, 347 1/2 to 348 1/2, 348 1/2 to 349 1/2, 349 1/2 to 350 1/2, 350 1/2 to 351 1/2, 351 1/2 to 352 1/2, 352 1/2 to 353 1/2, 353 1/2 to 354 1/2, 354 1/2 to 355 1/2, 355 1/2 to 356 1/2, 356 1/2 to 357 1/2, 357 1/2 to 358 1/2, 358 1/2 to 359 1/2, 359 1/2 to 360 1/2, 360 1/2 to 361 1/2, 361 1/2 to 362 1/2, 362 1/2 to 363 1/2, 363 1/2 to 364 1/2, 364 1/2 to 365 1/2, 365 1/2 to 366 1/2, 366 1/2 to 367 1/2, 367 1/2 to 368 1/2, 368 1/2 to 369 1/2, 369 1/2 to 370 1/2, 370 1/2 to 371 1/2, 371 1/2 to 372 1/2, 372 1/2 to 373 1/2, 373 1/2 to 374 1/2, 374 1/2 to 375 1/2, 375 1/2 to 376 1/2, 376 1/2 to 377 1/2, 377 1/2 to 378 1/2, 378 1/2 to 379 1/2, 379 1/2 to 380 1/2, 380 1/2 to 381 1/2, 381 1/2 to 382 1/2, 382 1/2 to 383 1/2, 383 1/2 to 384 1/2, 384 1/2 to 385 1/2, 385 1/2 to 386 1/2, 386 1/2 to 387 1/2, 387 1/2 to 388 1/2, 388 1/2 to 389 1/2, 389 1/2 to 390 1/2, 390 1/2 to 391 1/2, 391 1/2 to 392 1/2, 392 1/2 to 393 1/2, 393 1/2 to 394 1/2, 394 1/2 to 395 1/2, 395 1/2 to 396 1/2, 396 1/2 to 397 1/2, 397 1/2 to 398 1/2, 398 1/2 to 399 1/2, 399 1/2 to 400 1/2, 400 1/2 to 401 1/2, 401 1/2 to 402 1/2, 402 1/2 to 403 1/2, 403 1/2 to 404 1/2, 404 1/2 to 405 1/2, 405 1/2 to 406 1/2, 406 1/2 to 407 1/2, 407 1/2 to 408 1/2, 408 1/2 to 409 1/2, 409 1/2 to 410 1/2, 410 1/2 to 411 1/2, 411 1/2 to 412 1/2, 412 1/2 to 413 1/2, 413 1/2 to 414 1/2, 414 1/2 to 415 1/2, 415 1/2 to 416 1/2, 416 1/2 to 417 1/2, 417 1/2 to 418 1/2, 418 1/2 to 419 1/2, 419 1/2 to 420 1/2, 420 1/2 to 421 1/2, 421 1/2 to 422 1/2, 422 1/2 to 423 1/2, 423 1/2 to 424 1/2, 424 1/2 to 425 1/2, 425 1/2 to 426 1/2, 426 1/2 to 427 1/2, 427 1/2 to 428 1/2, 428 1/2 to 429 1/2, 429 1/2 to 430 1/2, 430 1/2 to 431 1/2, 431 1/2 to 432 1/2, 432 1/2 to 433 1/2, 433 1/2 to 434 1/2, 434 1/2 to 435 1/2, 435 1/2 to 436 1/2, 436 1/2 to 437 1/2, 437 1/2 to 438 1/2, 438 1/2 to 439 1/2, 439 1/2 to 440 1/2, 440 1/2 to 441 1/2, 441 1/2 to 442 1/2, 442 1/2 to 443 1/2, 443 1/2 to 444 1/2, 444 1/2 to 445 1/2, 445 1/2 to 446 1/2, 446 1/2 to 447 1/2, 447 1/2 to 448 1/2, 448 1/2 to 449 1/2, 449 1/2 to 450 1/2, 450 1/2 to 451 1/2, 451 1/2 to 452 1/2, 452 1/2 to 453 1/2, 453 1/2 to 454 1/2, 454 1/2 to 455 1/2, 455 1/2 to 456 1/2, 456 1/2 to 457 1/2, 457 1/2 to 458 1/2, 458 1/2 to 459 1/2, 459 1/2 to 460 1/2, 460 1/2 to 461 1/2, 461 1/2 to 462 1/2, 462 1/2 to 463 1/2, 463 1/2 to 464 1/2, 464 1/2 to 465 1/2, 465 1/2 to 466 1/2, 466 1/2 to 467 1/2, 467 1/2 to 468 1/2, 468 1/2 to 469 1/2, 469 1/2 to 470 1/2, 470 1/2 to 471 1/2, 471 1/2 to 472 1/2, 472 1/2 to 473 1/2, 473 1/2 to 474 1/2, 474 1/2 to 475 1/2, 475 1/2 to 476 1/2, 476 1/2 to 477 1/2, 477 1/2 to 478 1/2, 478 1/2 to 479 1/2, 479 1/2 to 480 1/2, 480 1/2 to 481 1/2, 481 1/2 to 482 1/2, 482 1/2 to 483 1/2, 483 1/2 to 484 1/2, 484 1/2 to 485 1/2, 485 1/2 to 486 1/2, 486 1/2 to 487 1/2, 487 1/2 to 488 1/2, 488 1/2 to 489 1/2, 489 1/2 to 490 1/2, 490 1/2 to 491 1/2, 491 1/2 to 492 1/2, 492 1/2 to 493 1/2, 493 1/2 to 494 1/2, 494 1/2 to 495 1/2, 495 1/2 to 496 1/2, 496 1/2 to 497 1/2, 497 1/2 to 498 1/2, 498 1/2 to 499 1/2, 499 1/2 to 500 1/2, 500 1/2 to 501 1/2, 501 1/2 to 502 1/2, 502 1/2 to 503 1/2, 503 1/2 to 504 1/2, 504 1/2 to 505 1/2, 505 1/2 to 506 1/2, 506 1/2 to 507 1/2, 507 1/2 to 508 1/2, 508 1/2 to 509 1/2, 509 1/2 to 510 1/2, 510 1/2 to 511 1/2, 511 1/2 to 512 1/2, 512 1/2 to 513 1/2, 513 1/2 to 514 1/2, 514 1/2 to 515 1/2, 515 1/2 to 516 1/2, 516 1/2 to 517 1/2, 517 1/2 to 518 1/2, 518 1/2 to 519 1/2, 519 1/2 to 520 1/2, 520 1/2 to 521 1/2, 521 1/2 to 522 1/2, 522 1/2 to 523 1/2, 523 1/2 to 524 1/2, 524 1/2 to 525 1/2, 525 1/2 to 526 1/2, 526 1/2 to 527 1/2, 527 1/2 to 528 1/2, 528 1/2 to 529 1/2, 529 1/2 to 530 1/2, 530 1/2 to 531 1/2, 531 1/2 to 532 1/2, 532 1/2 to 533 1/2, 533 1/2 to 534 1/2, 534 1/2 to 535 1/2, 535 1/2 to 536 1/2, 536 1/2 to 537 1/2, 537 1/2 to 538 1/2, 538 1/2 to 539 1/2, 539 1/2 to 540 1/2, 540 1/2 to 541 1/2, 541 1/2 to 542 1/2, 542 1/2 to 543 1/2, 543 1/2 to 544 1/2, 544 1/2 to 545 1/2, 545 1/2 to 546 1/2, 546 1/2 to 547 1/2, 547 1/2 to 548 1/2, 548 1/2 to 549 1/2, 549 1/2 to 550 1/2, 550 1/2 to 551 1/2, 551 1/2 to 552 1/2, 552 1/2 to 553 1/2, 553 1/2 to 554 1/2, 554 1/2 to 555 1/2, 555 1/2 to 556 1/2, 556 1/2 to 557 1/2, 557 1/2 to 558 1/2, 558 1/2 to 559 1/2, 559 1/2 to 560 1/2, 560 1/2 to 561 1/2, 561 1/2 to 562 1/2, 562 1/2 to 563 1/2, 563 1/2 to 564 1/2, 564 1/2 to 565 1/2, 565 1/2 to 566 1/2, 566 1/2 to 567 1/2, 567 1/2 to 568 1/2, 568 1/2 to 569 1/2, 569 1/2 to 570 1/2, 570 1/2 to 571 1/2, 571 1/2 to 572 1/2, 572 1/2 to 573 1/2, 573 1/2 to 574 1/2, 574 1/2 to 575 1/2, 575 1/2 to 576 1/2, 576 1/2 to 577 1/2, 577 1/2 to 578 1/2, 578 1/2 to 579 1/2, 579 1/2 to 580 1/2, 580 1/2 to 581 1/2, 581 1/2 to 582 1/2, 582 1/2 to 583 1/2, 583 1/2 to 584 1/2, 584 1/2 to 585 1/2, 585 1/2 to 586 1/2, 586 1/2 to 587 1/2, 587 1/2 to 588 1/2, 588 1/2 to 589 1/2, 589 1/2 to 590 1/2, 590 1/2 to 591 1/2, 591 1/2 to 592 1/2, 592 1/2 to 593 1/2, 593 1/2 to 594 1/2, 594 1/2 to 595 1/2, 595 1/2 to 596 1/2, 596 1/2 to 597 1/2, 597 1/2 to 598 1/2, 598 1/2 to 599 1/2, 599 1/2 to 600 1/2, 600 1/2 to 601 1/2, 601 1/2 to 602 1/2, 602 1/2 to 603 1/2, 603 1/2 to 604 1/2, 604 1/2 to 605 1/2, 605 1/2 to 606 1/2, 606 1/2 to 607 1/2, 607 1/2 to 608 1/2, 608 1/2 to 609 1/2, 609 1/2 to 610 1/2, 610 1/2 to 611 1/2, 611 1/2 to 612 1/2, 612 1/2 to 613 1/2, 613 1/2 to 614 1/2, 614 1/2 to 615 1/2, 615 1/2 to 616 1/2, 616 1/2 to 617 1/2, 617 1/2 to 618 1/2, 618 1/2 to 619 1/2, 619 1/2 to 620 1/2, 620 1/2 to 621 1/2, 621 1/2 to 622 1/2, 622 1/2 to 623 1/2, 623 1/2 to 624 1/2, 624 1/2 to 625 1/2, 625 1/2 to 626 1/2, 626 1/2 to 627 1/2, 627 1/2 to 628 1/2, 628 1/2 to 629 1/2, 629 1/2 to 630 1/2, 630 1/2 to 631 1/2, 631 1/2 to 632 1/2, 632 1/2 to 633 1/2, 633 1/2 to 634 1/2, 634 1/2 to 635 1/2, 635 1/2 to 636 1/2, 636 1/2 to 637 1/2, 637 1/2 to 638 1/2, 638 1/2 to 639 1/2, 639 1/2 to 640 1/2, 640 1/2 to 641 1/2, 641 1/2 to 642 1/2, 642 1/2 to 643 1/2, 643 1/2 to 644 1/2, 644 1/2 to 645 1/2, 645 1/2 to 646 1/2, 646 1/2 to 647 1/2, 647 1/2 to 648 1/2, 648 1/2 to 649 1/2, 649 1/2 to 650 1/2, 650 1/2 to 651 1/2, 651 1/2 to 652 1/2, 652 1/2 to 653 1/2, 653 1/2 to 654 1/2, 654 1/2 to 655 1/2, 655 1/2 to 656 1/2, 656 1/2 to 657 1/2, 657 1/2 to 658 1/2, 658 1/2 to 659 1/2, 659 1/2 to 660 1/2, 660 1/2 to 661 1/2, 661 1/2 to 662 1/2, 662 1/2 to 663 1/2, 663 1/2 to 664

hong, Sydney, Melbourne, Paris and Edinburgh. We fear that years must elapse before the assets can be gathered together. So far as the Calcutta and Bombay Management of recent years is concerned, there is little room for assurance. It is true that the Calcutta Branch is under large advances on Indigo concerns, we hope that arrangements may be made to carry them on for a time, so as to secure the outlay on this year's crop. But we fear that the Bank's failure will injuriously affect those who are intimately connected with Indigo Estates and dependent on the Agra Bank for assistance. The distress which will be caused by the suspension of this Bank can hardly be over-estimated. It will take many years to wipe out the misery which this sad failure must entail. Perhaps, some re-assuring news may come from England, but at present there can be no doubt that we are standing in the shadow of a great misfortune.

THE SAME.

It will be seen from the High Court reports which we publish this morning, that the Advocate General has obtained an order from Mr. Justice Phear that the Calcutta Branch of the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court, and that the present Acting Manager, Mr. Cochrane, has been appointed as provisional liquidator, furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 50,000. This will enable parties, who have securities with the Bank, to release the same after paying the Bank's lien upon them. The money received by the liquidator is to be paid into an account which will be opened with the Bank of Bengal, but against which the liquidator will have no power to draw. The arrangement proposed by the Advocate General and sanctioned by the Court, was necessary in order to free the numerous securities the Bank holds against certain advances, and will be so far a relief to the parties concerned.

There are no means of realising yet the full extent of the disaster which this great failure must give rise to. We shall doubtless hear soon enough of the heavy losses which have fallen upon shareholders and depositors in the Mofussil, but the most bitter tidings will be those which each succeeding mail from Europe will carry here. We shall hear of veterans of both the Services having lost the hard-earned savings of years—years spent under the heat, the weariness and all the drawbacks of an Indian climate, in order that at length they might be enough in the Agra Bank to secure competence and thankful rest in England. In one fell swoop the result of this toil of years has been carried away, and many an old soldier will be left in the evening of life to fight against those cruel enemies—disease and want. But sad as will be the case of many who had hoped, after years of exile, to enjoy a happy independence in their native land, there will be a sadder picture to contemplate; and that is the fate of those poor widows and orphans who are solely dependent upon the property which they hold in shares of the Bank. Not only will their late incomes be swept away, but as shareholders they will be liable for all further calls. Many a household where sorrow never entered, has its shadow upon the threshold now. It is terrible to think of the wide-spread misery that inevitably must accrue from this disaster. Great was the ruin occasioned in London by the failure of the great Agency Houses—the North-Western and the Union Bank—it will have been as nothing in magnitude, we fear, to that which has now been brought about by the suspension of the Agra Bank.—*Idem*, June 16.

THE JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIIth of those Regulations.

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported.

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations.

His Excellency Midzuno Izumi no Kami, a member of the Gorōjin and a Minister of Foreign Affairs has been furnished by the Government of Japan, with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say:

Of Great Britain.
Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

Of France.
Monsieur Louis Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan.

Of the United States of America.
A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

And of Holland.
Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Sovereigns that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the subjects of their respective Governments and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States, on one side and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi on the first day of the following month.

ARTICLE II.

The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July 1872.

Two years however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others may claim a readjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of five per cent on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on tobacco may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE III.

The Permit fee hitherto levied under the VIIIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.

On the first day of July next at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) and on and from the first day of October next at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them all the more secure against fire. When the owner or importer wishes to remove the goods from the warehouse he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE V.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to the Ports open to foreign trade free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI.

In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos, (commonly called Ichiboo), that is to say, at a rate of three hundred and eleven boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coining, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868 to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coining shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to these abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam-vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three boos per ton for steamers and one boos per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of ships which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese Authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX.

In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the 6th June 1862, and in their note to the French Government of 6th of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade, and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the aforesaid notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect, have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade abroad, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all foreign countries on being authorised to leave their country in manner provided for in Article X of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the

native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit on the same conditions any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ARTICLE X.

All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power either in vessels owned by Japanese or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade, with such lights, buoys or beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

ARTICLE XII.

The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments, for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will accordingly take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having the approval of his Government to the Convention shall make known the same to the others and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of Ratifications.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Français, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Charge d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IZUMI NO KAMI,
Imports.—CLASS I.

	Boos	Cts.
Canvas and Cotton duck, 10 yds.	0	25
Cotton, raw, 100 catties	1	25
Cotton, Manufactures		
Shirtings, grey, white, and twilled		
white, spotted or figured; drills		
and jeans; white broads; and		
T-cloths, cambrics, muslins,		
lawns, dimities quiltings, cot-		
tonets. All the above goods		
dyed, printed, cottons, chintzes,		
and furnitures:—		
A net exceeding 34 in. wide 10 yds.	0	75
" " " " " " " " " "	0	85
" " " " " " " " " "	0	10
D exceeding 46 " " " "	0	11
Taffeta cloth not exceeding 31 in.	0	17
exceeding 31 inches, and not		
exceeding 43 inches.	0	25
Fustians—as Cotton Velvets,		
Velveteens—Satin, Satinets and		
Cotton damasks, not exceed-		
ing 40 inches	0	20
Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	0	6
" " " " " " " " " "	0	9
Handkerchiefs, per dozen	0	5
Cotton Yarn, plain and dyed per		
100 catties	5	00
Flints	0	12
Glass, Window, box of 100 sq. ft.	0	35
Rhinoceros Horns 100 catties	3	50
Ivory Elephants teeth all qualities	15	00
Linen all qualities, 10 yds.	0	20
Mating floor, roll of 40 yds.	0	75

METALS.

Copper and Brass in slabs, sheets	3	50
Yellow metal, 100 catties	2	50
Iron manufactured, rod, bars, nails	0	30
" " " " " "	0	15
" " " " " "	0	6
" " " " " "	0	80
Lead, Pigs	0	80
" " " " " "	1	00
Spelter and Zinc	0	0
Steel	0	60
Tin	3	00
Tin Plates, box not exceeding 90	0	70
catties		
Quicksilver, 100 catties	6	00
Battans	0	45
Rhubarb	1	00
Sandal Wood	1	25
Sugar brown and black	0	40
White	0	75
Candy and Loaf	1	00
Tobacco 100 catties	1	80
Vermilion	9	00
Woolen manufactures, broad		
habit, medium, narrow, not		
exceeding 34 inches 10 yards,	0	60
Not exceeding 55 " " "	1	00
Exceeding 55 " " "	1	25
Spanish Stripes	0	75
Cassimeres, flannels, long ella	0	45
Camlets, Dutch	0	75
English	0	40
Lastings, crape lastings and woad		
stuffs, crapes, Merinos and all		
other woolen goods not clas-		
sed under		
A not exceeding 34 in.	0	30
B exceeding " " "	0	45
Woolen and cotton mixtures not		
exceeding 34 " " "	0	30
exceeding 34 " " "	0	45
Blankets and horsecloths 10 cat	0	60
Woolen Yarn, plain and dyed	10	00

CLASS II.—(DUTY FREE GOODS.)

All animals used for food or draught. Anchors, Chains, Cables, Coal, Foreign clothing not being articles named in this tariff. Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined. Grain, Flour, Saltpeetre, Printed Books, Salt Meat, Tar Pitch, Tea-lead and Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—(PROHIBITED.)

Opium.

CLASS IV.—(SUBJECT TO AD VALOREM.)

Numerous articles as: Arms, Watches and Clocks, Cutlery, Gold and Silver Lace, Jewellery, Wines and Spirituous Liquors and other unenumerated goods.

NOTE.

According to the VIII article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of foreign vessels to Japanese of three boos per ton for Steamers, and one boos per ton for Sailing vessels.

EXPORT TARIFF.

	Boos	Cts.
Coal, per 100 catties	0	04
Cotton (raw) " " "	2	25
Coin, " " "	0	45
Hemp, " " "	2	00
Iron (Japanese) " " "	0	60
Singlass, " " "	2	25
Oil (Fish) " " "	0	30
" (Seed) " " "	1	05
Rags, " " "	0	12
Seaweed (uncut) " " "	0	30
Seed (cut) " " "	0	60
Seed (Rape) " " "	0	45
Sesamum, " " "	0	90
SILK		
Raw and thrown, " " "	75	00
Tama or Dupioni, " " "	20	00
Noshi or skein, " " "	7	50
Floss, " " "	20	00
Cocoons, pierced, " " "	7	00
" unpierced, " " "	12	00
Waste Silk and " " "	2	25
Waste Cocoons, " " "	2	25
Silk Worms' Eggs, sheet	75	00
TEA—		
100 catties	3	50
Quality known as Baricha		
when exported from Nagasaki only, 100 catties	0	75
Tobacco Leaf, " " "	0	75
" Cut or prepared, " " "	1	50
Wax, Vegetables, " " "	2	50

CLASS II.—(DUTY FREE GOODS.)

Gold and Silver coined, Gold Silver and Copper uncoined of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at public auction.

CLASS III.—(PROHIBITED GOODS.)

Rice Paddy, Wheat and Barley flour made from the above. Saltpeetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN AD VALOREM DUTY OF 5% TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo ware, Copper utensils of all kinds. Charcoal, Ginseng, and unenumerated drugs, horns (deer) young or soft, Mats and Matting. Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries, Timber and other unenumerated articles.

RULES.

Rule 1.—Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export List shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem*, and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated exports that may be named in the Import list.

Rule 2.—Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the 4 in or Flour named in the list of Exports, as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House, before any of the aforesaid grain or Flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

Rule 3.—The Catty mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The yard is the English measure of three feet, the English foot being the eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese Kani shaku. The Bo is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight and containing not less than nine parts pure silver and not more than one part of alloy.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, JUNE 16, 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear.)
In re the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited.

The Advocate General moved for an order that the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court. The case was peculiar, as the Company was not registered in Calcutta but in England under the English Companies Act, 1863. Still the Indian Companies Act X of 1860 contemplates the winding up of such a Company. In Part II of Section 213, clause 3, it may be seen that the Court is empowered to order the winding up of Unregistered Companies, and it is clear that the Unregistered Companies contemplated by the Act are Companies not registered under this Act. The words of the Act are—"any Partnership, Association, or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, consisting of more than six members, and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, &c."

This further appeared from Section 217, which contemplates Unregistered Companies having no power to sue or be sued in a common name as included in this portion of the Act.

The circumstances under which an Unregistered Company may be wound up are set forth in Section 213, Clause 3, it may be done when the Company has ceased to carry on business, when it is unable to pay its debts, or when the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that it should be wound up. In Clause 4 of the same Section, it is explained when an Unregistered Company shall be deemed unable to pay its debts. The only limitation on winding up is that the Company must not be wound up by the Court, and not voluntarily or subject to the supervision of the Court.

This application was based upon a petition under the Company's seal, and signed and verified by the local Directors, Messrs F. A. Goodenough and T. Hamilton Robinson, and the Manager of the Bank in Calcutta, Mr. S. Cochrane. The petition set forth that the Bank was formerly established by Royal Charter on May 29th, 1857; that it was registered under 7 and 8, Vict. C. 113 (English Joint Stock Banks Act) and that under and by virtue of a special Act obtained from Parliament in certain proportions, &c.; that the large majority of Shareholders were persons residing in the United Kingdom, its principal office being in London, where the Head Board of Direction was; that the Articles of Association empowered the Company to appoint Agencies and Local Boards of Management; that they had Branches at Paris, Sydney, Melbourne and Olinia, and in India, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,

Agra, Lahore, and Kurashoe; that a Telegram had been received on the morning of the 14th (instant) by the Manager in Calcutta from the Head Office in London as follows:—"The Directors have been compelled to stop payment. (Lose the Bank. 6th June, 8 p.m.); that, therefore, the Bank was not opened for business at the usual hour yesterday morning, the 14th instant, and had remained closed ever since; that there are now at call and on current account (22) lakhs, on fixed deposits due at various dates (42) lakhs, on mortgages of the block and crop of various Indigo concerns in Bengal and Tirhoot, which concerns are carried on by advances from the Bank, (70) lakhs the realization of which at present would be impossible as most of the loans are not due, and if otherwise could only be realised, at enormous sacrifice.

On these facts the Judge was asked to grant an order to wind up the Company by the Court, in so far as regarded the Calcutta Branch only, that alone being in the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta, leaving the Company to apply, if it had not already applied, to the Courts at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Agra for a similar order in regard to the Branches in their respective jurisdictions. The fact of the Bank having been closed, and the Company not being able to pay its debts, brought it within Clause 3, Section 213 of the Act.

Phear, J. said, if the order were granted, it might turn out that the Company was carrying on its business in London. The affidavit contained sufficient to satisfy the Court, coming from the source it did, but as it was the first application of the kind he would like to consider what power the Court had in the case.

The Advocate General said he should probably have materials to-morrow to shew that the Company had applied in London to be wound up voluntarily.

Phear, J. referring to the 213th Section of the Act, said—Did it not apply to an Unregistered Company whose head office or principal place of business was somewhere in this country?

The Advocate General submitted that the words "principal place of business" did not go so far as that, but merely meant the principal place of business in British India. There might be some inconvenience if the Company at home had taken advantage of the English Act for the orders of the Court of Chancery would apply to the Branch here.

Phear, J. No doubt so far as that Court acts in harmony with this we must endeavour to carry out its orders. Certainly for the purposes of winding up, the Act seemed to consider the branch as a separate Company. Is this motion made on notice to any of the creditors?

The Advocate General said, no notice had been given. The great object of this application was to prevent any creditor taking steps with regard to his own claims to the prejudice of others.

Phear, J. Is this not an application to wind up voluntarily? What does the Act say as to that?

The Advocate General referred to the 4th part of the Act, Section 145, shewing that there was a substantial difference between an application to be wound up by the Court, which was the present application, and an application for a voluntary winding-up.

Phear, J.—Have you any evidence of the constitution of the Company?

The Advocate General.—There are the Articles of Association and the Special Act of 1865.

Phear, J.—You may take an order as regards the Calcutta Branch. My view is that the Agra and Masterman's Bank is a Partnership, Association, or Company, not a Railway Company, &c., and not registered under the meaning of Section 213 of Act X of 1860, and as such is carrying on business within the jurisdiction of this Court. Clause 1 of that Section seems to constitute an Unregistered Company carrying on business within any part of British India a separate Company in that part of India where it has a principal place of business. I must, therefore, treat the Calcutta Branch of Agra and Masterman's as a separate Company for this purpose. There is no doubt as to its having ceased to carry on business, and that it is unable to pay its debts.

Application Granted.

An objection was made by the Registrar as to the form of the Affidavit in support of the petition.

The petition referred expressly to the Telegram, &c., and the Affidavit merely stated generally that the petition was true to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief. It was objected that the Affidavit should refer specially to the Telegrams, &c.

SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & BIR	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
-------------	---------	------------	------	-----------------	---------------------	-------------	--------------------

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTER-DEPT. &c
Steamers							
Albatross	Pritchard	Am. str.	70	Apr. 12	H. G. Fries and Co	Laid up	
Albatross	Seahorn	Br. str.	169	July 31	R. Kries and Co	Laid up	
China	Stewart	Br. str.	23	23	Truettman and Co	Laid up	
Columbia	McLellan	Br. str.	500	May 24	Clayton and Co	Laid up	
Confucius	Gray	Am. str.	281	June 22	Chinese Government	Laid up	
Faust	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Fire Queen	Wodow	Am. str.	30		Wm. Ruston and Co	Laid up	
Greta	Costock	Br. str.	30		Wm. Partridge	Laid up	
Glendora	Pallock	Br. str.	572	July 3	Shanghai Imperial	Hongkong	Mail
Haroldsonna	Davis	Br. str.	541	July 2	C. O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
Nepaul	Simmons	Br. str.	540		T. J. Paiss		
Paw-loong	Alkino	Am. str.	524	June 13	Shanghai and Co		
Shanghai	Wardman	Br. str.	581	June 1	James Russell and Co		
Shanyuan	Gray	Am. str.	30		Truettman and Co	Laid up	
Ta-pang-Nyo	Windle	Br. str.	617	May 23	John Burton and Co		
Ta-tie	Tabbs	Am. str.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
Wan-tung-Pei	Merrill	Br. str.	45	Sept. 15	James Russell and Co		
Whampoa	Earle	Br. str.	116		D. Stappan, Sons and Co		

[illegible]

Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am.Sn.	1490	June 18	Order		
Agacemnon	George	G, Sh.	980	June 9	Razaz and Co		
Aima	Eldridge	Am.Sn.	150	June 27	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Atiarash	Wubamen	Am.Sn.	338	June 3	Razaz and Co		
Amiral Charner	Nideles	Fr.Bk.	346	June 4	Master	F. or charter	

Antropodes	Woonruff	fl. bk.	392	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co
Bien thia	Leveque	Fr. bk	344	June 1	Frazier and Co
Bien thia	Leveque	fl. bk	466	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co

Bellanca		Russell	d. bk.	43 ^r	Aug 26	Gordon and Co	
Belline		Ayers	ansh	547	June 23	Ang. & Heard and Co	
Bucna Vista		Williams	b. bk.	877	April 29	Dillit and Co	London
Cincinnati			b. bk.	355	June 17	Hughes, Brothers and Co	F. or charter
Colaba		Renteria	b. bk.	408	June 8	Phipps, Moore and Co	
Conchita		Winchester	b. sh.	479	June 17	G., Livingston and Co	London
Coral Nymph		Morrison	b. sh.	720	June 17	L., Livingston and Co	Early
Koanlayke		DuPont	b. bk.	382	June 17	S. Master	London
Edwards		Juck	f. r.	145	July 23	E. Adams and Co	Laid up
Delaure		Zinke	c. bk.	133	July 4	J. Schallbach and Co	
Ellen Browne		Macedonal	b. bk.	348	May 24	Order	Manila
Elizabeth		Altima	b. bk.	442	June 9	W. Phillips, Moore and Co	Early
Elvins		Harder	b. bk.	398	May 11	A. Hutener and Co	F. or charter
Fanny		Watson	b. bk.	467	June 27	F. Tilly and Co	Repairing
Gaiety		Ward	b. bk.	388	June 27	H. Livingston and Co	F. or charter
Gambaja		West	b. bk.	419	June 23	Vauver, Huener and Co	F. or charter
Guajira		De Tampon	f. r.	218	June 9	Quacur Freres	F. or charter
Henry Nicholson		Halliday	a. sh.	716	June 25	Shaw, Brothers and Co	
Hoffman		Reidy	b. bk.	401	June 19	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London
Illinois		Diamond	b. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	Immed
Isabella		Opper	a. sh.	1668	June 15	Frazar and Co	London
J. R. Worcester		rown	a. sh.	821	May 31	R., Matheeson and Co	F. or charter
Knight London, Jnr		White	b. bk.	745	June 27	Matheeson and Co	Immed
Kent		Nicholson	b. sh.	653	June 18	Born Company	F. or charter
Key Lee		Bea, Hinc	b. sr.	331	June 3	Trautmann and Co	
Landanos		Spowart	b. sh.	715	June 24	W. R. Admon and Co	
Magic Leslie		Stephen	b. bk.	468	June 20	Frazar and Co	
Maudie		James	b. bk.	405	June 27	Frazar, Droe and Co	F. or charter
Marie Laurie		Avail	f. sh.	393	June 5	Frazar and Co	F. or charter
Marquis of Argyle		Heclere	b. sh.	515	June 4	Smith Kennedy and Co	
Minister Cabud		De la pose	b. bk.	686	June 27	Frazar and Co	F. or charter
Moderator		Blackburn	b. bk.	480	June 22	Master	
Nelly		Simpson	b. bk.	406	June 27	Uyphant and Co	
Neptune		Parkins	b. bk.	533	May 27	F. and O. S. A. Co	
Nipion		Butler	b. bk.	276	May 27	F. Kruze and Co	F. or charter
Occident		Robinson	b. bk.	213	May 10	Union Company	F. or charter
Fakwan		Anwa	b. bk.	750	May 31	Reid and Co	London
Peria		Iark:	n. sh.	1298	June 5	(Sorens) Company	Early
Peterborough		Oberhard	b. bk.	360	June 27	Smith Kennedy and Co	
Princess		Jettie	f. r.	267	June 11	Ant and Co	London
Renown		Jacobson	am. bk.	212	June 22	A. M. Pustak and Co	Laid up
Sailors Home		Adams	b. bk.	440	June 28	Prigor and Co	Teintien
Santa Rosa		Strayton	b. bk.	1244	June 28	Master	
Sax		Wicks	b. bk.	448	June 27	Frazar and Co	F. or charter
Sea Witch		Hucks	b. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter
Simoda		Drysdale	i. sh.	689	June 26	How an & Co	
Star of China		Hodge	b. sh.	748	June 8	Gliffin and Co	Early
Taylor		Fowler	b. bk.	1017	June 23	Marshall and Co	London
Trebogian		Lowie	b. sh.	1171	Mar. 25	Bates, Tate and Co	Liverpool
Tyeon		Metter	b. bk.	352	June 4	(at), Livingston and Co	F. or charter
Vigil		Thomson	b. bk.	350	June 19	(ain, Tate and Co	London
Walden		Stacey	b. bk.	48	June 19	(ain, Tate and Co	Early
Winminster		Tovey	b. s.	731	June 26	Smits, K. nened and Co	
Wilhelm Melhuish		Duncan	p. sh.	707	June 28	Frazier and Co	

YOKOHAMA.

ar.	224	Jan. 25	Order
bk	292	pr 26	J. E

B. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.					
NAME.	Rtg.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Accorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-vcs.	1	80	—	Hankow
Argus,	pod. st. m. sloop.	6	300	Comm. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	st. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	c. st. m. corvt.	21	400	apt Bos	Shanghai
Beaflish,	pod. st. m. sloop.	4	400	W. N. W. Hewitt	Y. C.
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	c. st. g. b.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Comoranet,	c. st. gun. va.	4	200	Chm. G. D. Broad	Nagasaki
Coquette,	c. st. gun-vcs.	4	200	Comm. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore, Ord. bo.
Comdameandel,	pod. st. tender	—	150	—	Hongkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. G. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hardy,	ac. st. g. b.	3	80	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Fu-chau, S. Jap.
Hesper,	store ship.	4	134	S. iff Com. Thain	Yokohama
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lieut. G. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	—	Jongkong.
Martin,	st. desp. ves.	—	7	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Jongkong
McVilly, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	(It. Bernard, M.D.B.S.)	Jongkong
Opposum, Tender to	—	—	—	—	—
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Charlotte,	—	—	—	—	—
Opfrey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comm. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	ac. st. m. corvt.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Amoy
Perseus,	ac. st. sloop	17	200	Capt. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comm. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bear-	—	—	—	—	—

Vincent King, C. B.) Battler.	ac. at. sloop	17	00 Carr. Webb	Singapore
----------------------------------	---------------	----	---------------	-----------

Ridgman,	ac. Survey ves.	5	100 J. W. Reed	refitting	Hongkong
Salamia	pad sped	5	250 Comr G. Suttle		Japan
Seylla	ac. stqn. corp.	12	400 Capt. R. W. Courtney		Hongkong
Serpent,	ac. sped. vessel	4	200 Comr. C. H. Bullock		1 Surv. off. at last. at Port
Slattery,	gun-boat.	1	80 Lieut. J. P. Keais		Ching keang lo
Starling,	gun-boat.	3	80 Lieut. Powys		Tientsin
Stomach, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60 "		Shanghai
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	60 "		Hongkong
Winery,	gun-boat	3	60 "		Hongkong
Wscale,	ac. st. g. b.	3	60 Lt. Doughty		Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong

1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of the document. The title is "The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of the document." The author's name is "The author's name is the name of the person who wrote the document." The date of the document is "The date of the document is the date when the document was written." The title page is the first page of the document and it contains the title, author's name, and date of the document.

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly.—Per Annum, *Twenty Spanish Dollars*; Six *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.

PRICE OF THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Spanish Dollars*; To Non-subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Twelve Dollars*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Two Cents*.—*One-half* of these Charges for Repletions.

Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered, but "Notices of Firms" will be continued at the same rate, in the OVERLAND ISSUES, unless otherwise directed.

AGENTS.—London, F. ALBAN, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, *Smolaco*. DROWN, Ainslie, GILES & Co., Finsbury, A. D. DUBIE, Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co., *Manila*, C. K. & Co.



PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*.—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.
PRICE OF THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Eight Spanish Dollars*; To Non-subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Twelve Dollars*.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Twenty Cents*.—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions.
 Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered, but "Notices of Firms" will be continued, at the same rate, in the OVERLAND issues, unless otherwise directed.
AGENTS.—*London, F. ALBAN, 11 Clement's Lane; Lombard Street, Smalton, DROWN & Co; Amoy, GILES & Co; Fuzhou, A. D. DUMIE; Shanghai, H. FONG & Co. Manila, C. KAPUT & Co.*